PRINTED BY G. A. SAGE.

OFFICE, Pennsylvania Avenue south side, between 3d and 44 streets.

MECHANICAL ARTS & SCIENCES

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK, HAVE IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, IN PARTS, PRIC Dictionay of Machines, Mechanic Engine-Wok, and Engineering.

Designed for Practical Working-Men, and the intended for the Engineering Profession.

Edited by OLIVER BYRNE, formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form;" "The New and Improved System of Logarithims," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," etc., etc., etc.

"The Elements of Euclid by Colors, etc., e lars' worth of folio volumes, magazines, and other books, among which may be mentioned the fol-

1. Bibliotheque des Arts Industriels. (Massor 2. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. London.)
3. Engineer and Machinists Assistant. (Blackie.

Glasgow.)
4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine Paris.) 5. Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids. Treatise on Mechanics of Fluids.
 Treatise on Mechanics. (Poisson.)
 Aligemine Bauzeitung mit Abbildungen. (Porster, Wien.)
 Organ fur die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwesens in technischer Beziehung. (Von Wal-

degg, Wiesbaden.)
6. Sherwin's Logarithims. 10. Byrne's Logarithms.
11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works o

12. Silliman's Journal. 13. Algemeine Maschinen-Encyclopedia. (Hulsse, Leipzig.

14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted.
15. Holtzapffels' Turning and Mechanical Manip-

pulation.

16. The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)

17. Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)

18. Tregold on the Steam-Engine.

19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments.

20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures. (La-

boulaye, Paris. Sganzin's C.vil Engineering. Brown's Indicator and Dynaonmeter.
Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation.
(Wooderoft.) 24. Essai sur l'Industrie des Matieres Textiles (Michel Alcan, Paris.)

Macneill's Tables.
Griers' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.
Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer 27. Templeton's Mittwright's and Engine Pocket Companion.

28. Lady's and Gentlemen's Diary.

29. Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)

30. Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering.

31. The Mathematician. (London.)

32. Barlow on Strength of Materials.

Hann's Mechanics.

Machanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mosley.)

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.
 The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (London.)
 The Artisan.
 Quarterly Papers on Engineering. (Published by Weale, London.)
 Imperial Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
 Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine.
 Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Barlow)

low, London,)
42. Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareil (Le Blanc, Paris.)
43. Buchanan on Mill Work. 44. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and Machines (G. Rennie.)

45. Repertoire de l'Industrie Franquaise et Etrangere. (L Mathias, Paris.)
46. Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas. (Ac com, London, 47. Setting out Curves on Railways. (Law London.) 48. Hodge on the Steam Engine

49. Scientific American.
50. Railroad Journal. (New York) American Artisan 52. Mechanic's Magazine. 53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architec-

ture.
54. Dictionaire de Marine a Voiles et a Vapeur (De Bonnefoux, Paris.)
55. Conway and Menai Tubuler Bridges (Fairbarn.) 56. Brees' Railway Practice

Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary 58. Bowditch's Navigation. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men. 60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia. (Luke Herbert.)
61. Patent Journal; London.

62. Bree's Glossary of Engineering.
63. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering. Crasy.
64. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam-Engine.
65. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide. (Has-66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit The amount of useful information thus brought together, is almost beyond a precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within its range which is no reated with such clearness and precision, that ever a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of understanding, and thus learning from it much which it is importent for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal author and subject comprised in this work it is self-evi-dent, that all citizens engaged in the practical and useful arts, etc., may derive essential advantages from the possession and study of this publication, The following may be especially designated:

Millwrights. Moulder and Boiler Makers. Artificers in Brass, Copper, and Tin. Cutlers, and Workers of Steel in general.

Brickmakers. Workers in Ivory, Bone, and Horn. Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and Con tractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every description.

Architects and Bridge Builders Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers.
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Manufacturers of Linea and Cotton Fabrics.
Maunfacturers of Spinning Machines, Roving
Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., con ed with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery.

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Lace Makers. Ribbon Weavers.
Stone Cutters and Marble Masons. Dyers, Cloth Washers, and Scourers

Cider and Cheese Manufacturers

The state of the s

DAILY.

Vol. 1.

Washington, Thursday, September 5, 1850.

No. 69.

Crown, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers. Sugar Boilers and Refiners, with Proprietors Sugar Plantations. Manufacturers of Railway. Bar. Round Ribb

Manufacturers of Railway, Bar, Round Ribbon, and Rod Iron.

Wheel, Axle, and Spring Makers.
Engine Drivers, and Persons connected with the Locomotive generally. Locomotive generally.

Engineers, and Captains of Steam Vessels. Managers of Stationary Engines. Lumber Dealers and owners of Saw Mills.

Veneer Cutters. Owners of Planing Machinery. Corn Millers, and Persons connected with Bolting and Bran-Separating Machinery. Farmers and Persons using Grain-Shelling and Threshing Machinery. Buhl Workers, Carvers Engravers, and Ornamen

Makers in general.

Persons employed in the Manufacture of Gas.

Mekers of Copper and Lead Tubing.

Linen and Straw Paper Makers.

Ship Owners, Harbor Masters, and others interested in Dredging Machinery.

Wall Sickers

Well Sinkers.
Astronomers, Philosophers, and others using Philosophical Apparatus and Instruments.
Miner's Engineers, and other interested in Pump

ing Engines.

Persons interested in Canals and Aqueducts.

Warehousemen, and others, using Hydraulic Presses, Dynauometric Cranes, Jack Screws, Common and Feed Cranes.

Workers in Metals and Alloys.

Tin Plate Workers.

Tin Plate Workers.
Spring Masufacturers.
Wheelwrights, Clock Makers Horologists, &c.
The publishers have expended a large sum of money to get original drawings of machinery in practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the sudject, whether published in England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being comprised in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publishers have endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number the work contains at least four times the number of words found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-drawings of ample size and clearness, so that a Mechanic may construct accurately any machine described. The publishers are, in short determined, regardless of cost, to make the work as complete as possible; and it is hoped every one desirous to obtain the work will procure it as issued in numbers, and

thus encourage the enterprise.

The work will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, commencing in January, 1850, and will pro-

gress with great regularity.

The whole work will be published in 40 numbers at 25 cents per number, and completed with-in the current year, 1850. A liberal discount will be made to agents. Any one remitting the publishers \$10 in advance shall receive the work through the post office free

Notice to Proprietors of Newspapers throughout th United States and Canada.

If the foregoing advertisement is inserted five times during the year, and the paper containing it sent to us, a copy of the work will be sent gratis in payment.

FOR CALIFORNIA. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY-THROUGH PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE public will be gratified to learn that the United States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back.

In the first attempts of this Company to meet the wants of travel to California, by providing ships on the Pacific, in connection with their ships on the Pacific, in connection with their ships from New York to Charges, they were prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of the great number then desirous to go out, to sell tickets for through passages from Panama in advance, for their ships then going round. This was done rom a desire to accommodate those who could procure passages in no other quarter, and by which, whatever might be the detention, they would reach San Francisco, sooner than by any other line. Unforeseen difficulties, and the preva-lence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, preented their ships from reaching Panama as so as anticipated, and caused detention at the Isth-mus, which was increased by the impatience of

mus, which was increased by the impatience of passengers in going forward, against the advice of the Company, at an earlier day than the ship could possibly reach Panama.

These interruptions are now all removed. Three of the four ships of the Company, intended for the Pacific service, have arrived at Panama. and several of them have performed trips to San Francisco and back. So that the Company are now able to give the public the assurance that the voyage through from New York to San Francisco, will be performed with regularity and des-

Their Pacific Line, from Panama to San Francisco, consists of the

REPUBLIC, Capt. Hubson.
ITHMUS, Capt. Hirchcock.
COLUMBUS, Capt. Peck.
ANTELOPE, Capt. Ackley. Their Atlantic and Gulf Line, from New York Chagres, of the

GEORGIA, Capt. PORTER, U. S. N. OHIO, Capt. Schenck, U. S. N. FALCON, Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N. The connection between the two lines will be carefullly and regularly kept up, so that no delay beyond the usual stay of the ship in port at Panana, will arise.

The large size, well known speed, and superior commodations of their New York and Chagres Line, and the speed and accommodations of the ships of their Pacific Line, offer the most certain, rapid, and pleasant through passage to California. M. O. ROBERTS, Cor. Warren and West sts., New York.

Aug. 15-1m United States Mail Steamship Company

CHANGE OF DATE OF SAILING TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26, at 3 p. m. From the pier foot of Warren street. The UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

OHIO. J. F. Schenck, U. S. Navy, Cemmander. THIS splendid steamship will sail as as above, with the Government mails for the West Indies and California. The arrangements for the transportation of pas-sengers to San Francisco, without delay on the sthmus, being now completed, the Company are

now preparing to issue Through Tickets, of all classes, at a reduced rate of passage. The books for the OHIO on the 26th instant, are now open, and tickets through can be obtained at the following prices:

FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES. Steerage berth, found bed and separate table.

FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO. Passage can also be secured for the intermedi-

ste ports, as follows : From New York to Charleston or Savannah-State-room, \$25 , Standee, \$20 ; Steerage, \$10. From New York to Havanna—State-room, \$70;

Standee, \$55; Steerage, \$25. From New York to New Orleans \$75; Standee, \$60, Steerage, \$25.
Freight to New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic foot rement goods; other merchandize as per

Freight will also be taken to Havana in limited quantity, at 25 cents per cubic foot, or per agree-ment. The consignee at Havana to attend to the merchandize immediately after the vessel arrives.

To secure freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 77 West street, corner of Warren street, New York. Aug. 21-t26

M ROBERTS

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Attala (Miss.) Democrat.

On the first page of to-days paper will be crowded to overflowing, and in a few minutes thereafter the meeting was

On motion of Col. Durham organized, by calling Judge Gilliland and Dr. Jones to the Andrews to act as Secretaries.

suitable and appropriate resolutions express- extremity." ve of the sense of the meeting, relative to he proceedings of the Southern Conven-

Whilst the committee was in discharge of their duty, Messrs Hemphill and Campbell, were loudly called for, who addressed the people in an able and enthusiastic manner, setting forth conc'sely yet forcibly and in a clear light the continued aggression and assaults made upon the South by the North. tions, seemed to pervade the public mind, South. which was the approval of the recommendations of the Convention. The committee, through their chairman, Col. Durham, reed by one general burst of applause, to the name of compromise. perusal of which we especially invite our their tone of expression, they are mild and of the South. conciliatory.

From the Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

Ratification Meeting.
Pursuant to notice, a large and respectble meeting assembled at the Court House Secretaries.

On motion of Col. S. Durham, it was Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee, to consist of eleven, who shall report suitable resolutions for the considera- die. tion of the meeting; also, to whom all other resolutions shall be submitted.

The following persons were appointed said comm ttee: S. Durham, Wm. Dodd, Elijah Sanders, Eli Nichols, P. W. Lowe, E. Friday, B. Westbrock, W. K. Johnson, Joshua Brooks, Garner Dotson, and Dr. C. B. Galloway.

The committee retired, and during their absence the meeting was addressed in an able and lucid style by Messrs. John B. Hemphill and Josiah P. Campbell. Messrs. Henry Gray and Jason Niles

were called upon, but declined speaking. By request, J. P. Campbell read the resolutions of the Nashville Convention. After the lapse of some further time, the committee returned and made the following report

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE WE, citizens of Attala county, in general meeting assembled, in view of the distracted tant rights and interests of the Southern John W. Portis, R. B. Patterson, W. R.

ollowing principles and propositions: 1. Resolved, That we ratify and adopt played in the cause of the South.

2. That the Federal Constitution and the laws of the Southern States recognize slaves as property, and that any and every act of the General Government, whether of commis- and moderation, the dignified forbearance, enjoyment of the territories as their North-

3. That it was and is the duty of Conslave property carried into the same.

the North, and resolutions of the legislatures all circumstances, contended. of the free States to provide such governments, thereby opening the door and induc-

ty of rights to all sections. territory, to Freesoil, and to allow Congress Columbia, and to set free all slaves that may 4. Resolved, That the people of this county be carried into it for sale, would be a dis- are opposed to the Compromise plan, so nonorable submission on our part, would in- called for other reasons—that it is a one-sided the Union, or the total destruction of the ing, in return—that it establishes a cordon of nstitution of slavery in the Southern States, free States around us, that by its provisions, or to a result still more appalling-a servile California with her unwieldy dimensions,

race throughout the South.

8. That the political questions which have when compared to the momentous import- Thus demonstrating clearly to every Southance of those which we are now assembled chair, to preside; and Messrs. Roy and to consider; and that, throwing aside all party prejudices, we will unite in the main-On motion of Col. Durham, a committee tenance of the principles and positions herein asserted, "at all hazards, and to the last

by the General Government.

Thompson and W. S. Featherston, our rep- proposition of the Missouri Compromise line But one sentiment with a very few excep- maintaining the constitutional rights of the recognition of the right of the South to carry Messrs. R. C. Shorter, jr., and others, Committee

Foote has taken in regard to our dearest as much, and surrender as many of our rights

12. Resolved, That we will support no readers; while they are firm and decided in man for office who is not true to the rights

13. Resolved, That a copy of the forethe meeting, be transmitted by the presiding officers to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

14. Resolved, That we request the pubin Kosciusko, on Saturday, the 17th instant, lication of the proceedings of this meeting lowed by the glorious recollections of the their estate, in common. While the contest and organized by calling Judge S. N. Gil- in the "Attala Democrat," "Kosciusko past, and sanctified by hopes of the magni- was undecided, and the people of the South left LILAND to the chair, and requesting Dr. R. Chronicle," and "Mississippian," and that P. Jones to act as Vice President. W. P. a copy, when published, be sent to the for—but whenever it is prevented from its Andrews and W. D. Roy were appointed Washington "Union" and to the "South-original intention, and changed into an inern Press."

> A vote being taken on the above resolutions, they were unanimously adopted. On motion, the meeting adjourned sine

S. N. GILLILAND, President. R. P. JONES, Vice President. W. P. Andrews, | Secretaries.

Ratification Meeting. A large and respectable meeting, irrespective of party, in pursuance of previous notice, was held at Macon, Clarke county, (Georgia,) on the 5th instant, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the Nashville Convention. On motion of Jas. S. Dickison, Esq., Thomas Matlock and Hardy Fluker, were called to the chair, and Samuel Forwood, and Thomas B. Savage were appointed Secretaries. The chair then in a brief and appropriate manner explained the object of the meeting. On motion of J. S. Dickinson, Esq., a committee of ten, without distinction of party, was appointed by the chair to draft a set of resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The state of the public mind, the danger which chair then appointed the following gentlemen threatens the destruction of the most impor- as said committee :- James S. Dickinson, States, and the integrity of the Federal Hamilton, T. B. Pace, B. J. Goodloe, Cy-Union itself, do hereby declare and assert the rus Allen, W. A. Morris, Wm. Larimore and T. B. Rivers. The committee having retired, A. J. Saffold, Esq., read the address the resolutions and address of the Southern and resolutions of the Nashville Convention, Convention, and thank the Mississippi dele- and addressed the meeting. The commitgates for the zeal, ability and fidelity dis- tee, through their chairman, reported the

following resolutions, which after an address in their favor, were unanimously adopted: 1. Resolved, That we have beheld with Alabama, who signed the address of the infinite pleasure and satisfaction, the firmness Nashville Convention. sion or omission, by which the Southern peo- the judicious determination; the wise conple would be shut out from as free and full clusions, and the clear and unanswerable

2. Resolved, That the bill, reported by gress to provide territorial governments for the Senate Committee of Thirteen, is not California, New Mexico, and Utah, in such calculated to allay the excitement which now form and with such provisions as would se- prevails-possesses no power or virtue to Po tis, B. J. Goodloe, W. R. Hamilton, cure to the South, as well as the North, an heal the dissensions between the North and T. B. Rivers, and A. J. Saffold. unrestrained and unrestricted entrance into the South, and restore harmony to a distractall of said territories, and the enjoyment of ed people. But is pregnant with evil, fraught with mischief, dangerous to the South. 4. That the refusal of the last Congress, and surrenders principles for which the bile Register," " Mobile Herald and Triunder the influences of popular sentiment at Southern people have at all times and under

3. Resolved, That the people of Clarke county are opposed to the bill reported by the cause, be requested to copy. ing the formation of State constitutions pro- the Senate Committee of Thirteen, (known hibiting slavery, first in California and then as the Compromise Bill,) because it proposes die. in New Mexico, has operated to exclude that all the extensive territory acquired from the South from all of said territory as effec- Mexico, by treaty, conquest, and purchase is to tually as the Wilmot Proviso, and deserves besurrendered to Abolition; because it propothe unqualified condemnation, and ought to ses to take from Texas 125,000 square miles, meet the firm resistance of every Southern over which the institution of slavery now extends, for the purpose of converting it into 5. That we cherish a warm and unaf- free States. Because Texas bonds to the fected respect and attachment to the Con- amount of ten or twenty millions of dollars stitution of the United States and the Fed- are to be saddled upon the public treasury, eral Union, and we are ready to defend and to be paid to their full value, out of the pubmaintain the same both against foreign and lic money, collected from the South, as well consistently with my business engagements .domestic aggression, as long as the great as the North. Because it proposes to abolends and objects of their formation are sub- ish the slave trade in the District of Colum- hearty approbation. served, v z: equality of burthens and equal- bia. Because it provides that when a fugitive shall declare that he is a free man, the 6. That to yield to the demands of the claimant shall enter inte bond to secure to Northern States, now urged in Congress, the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from to surrender up to them, either in form or which he has fled, and this is required the South, in my opinion, to cease all effort at substance, the whole of the common terri- by the slaveholder, notwithstanding it is further adjustment of the slavery question, and tory, to give a portion of Texas, now slave written in the Constitution so clearly that he prepare herself, without delay, of secession from "who runs may read" that the fugitive slave to abolish the slave-trade in the District of is to be delivered up on claim of the party."

war and extermination of the white or black and with a clause in her constitution prohibiting slavery is to be admitted into the Union.

promise and settle, once for all, the strife questionable shape, and under such illegal the General Government. I cannot subscribe to between the North and the South, and to auspices; and for the further reason, that the doctrine, that we can stay in the Union and perpetuate the Federal Union, we are will-ing to acquiesce in a division of the territo-Territorial Government, without the Wilmot seen the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Attala on the 17th instant; to Missouri Compromise line of 36 degrees 30 ment of it, by the owners of slaves has unratify, approve and confirm the resolutions minutes north latitude, with protection to the der the management of the ill-starred enerratify, approve and confirm the resolutions and address of the Nashville Convention.

On this occasion there was a very large turn out, we have seldom seen such a concourse of people, and never before in the county of Attala. By 11 o'clock the court house was the support of the plan, even whilst it is heretofore divided us, sink into insignificance pending in the Senate, where it originated. ern man how deceptive and delusive are its provisions, and how rotten and hollow-hearted its promises of benefit to the South.

Resolved, That we wish it distinctly understood, that we offer no proposition for a compromise for the adjustment of the ques-9. Resolved, That we will, at all hazards, tion of slavery in the territories, which were stand, by, aid and protect Texas against acquired by the common blood and treasure any invasion of her territory, or usurpations of the United States-but for the restoration of harmony-for the return of peace, and 10. Resolved. That we tender the Hon. for the sake of permanently settling the con-Jefferson Davis, our senator, and the Hons. troversy, which is now shaking this Union William McWillie, A. G. Brown, Jacob to its centre, we are willing to accept the resentatives in Congress, our warmest thanks of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north for their untiring devotion and energy in latitude, extending to the Pacific, with clear slavery south of that line, as recommended 11. Reso'ved further, That we feel dis- by the Nashville Convention-and in doing appointed and mortified at the course Gen. this we sacrifice upon the altar of our country ported a series of resolutions, that were adopt- rights, under the flattering but delusive as the most ungenerous enemy to the South could require.

Resolved. That we reverence the Union -that we cherish for it a deep, a devoted, an unfeigned attachment-the Union, as it cemented, as it were, with the blood of its immaculate framers-the Union, of which ficent future." This is the Union we are original intention, and changed into an instrument of our opposition, and we cannot remain in it without yielding to every Northern aggression, and humbly bowing at the shrine of unhallowed fanaticism, and becomthrow off such Union "and provide new guards for our future security." We will cuted, unconstitutional-meances rendered more be equals in the Union or independent out of the Union.

Rescheed, That it is the deliberate opinthe crucifix in their hands-the Presidential ion of this meeting, that a crisis has arrived, which absolutely requires that there should and navy of the United States, was sent in to South-and that this union in the South. may perhaps cause the North to pause and reflect upon her past course-stay the hand of aggression, retrace her steps, and, we fondly hope, save the Union-but we ask

That the thanks of this meeting are due, and the same are humbly tendered to our Southern senators and representatives in Congress for the exertions they have made, and the energy they have displayed in establishing, at Washington City, "The Southern Press"-a paper devoted to the interest of the South-fearless expositor of her cause-ready to resist Northern rights, and we recommend its circulation. Resolved, That this meeting appoint six

delegates to represent this county to the next proposed meeting of the Nashville Conven-

3 o'clock, P. M. The hour of meeting having arrived, B. J. Goodloe, esq., Judge reasoning, exhibited in the proceedings, ad- Hamilton, and John W. Portis, esq., adern brethren, is a gross violation of our dress and resolutions of the Nashville Con- dressed the meeting in favor of the proceedrights, to which the South ought not to sub- vention, and we hereby adopt and ratify the ings of the Nashville Convention, and in

opposition to the Compromise bill. The following gentlemen were then appointed to carry out the intention of the ninth resolution: James S. Dickinson, John W.

On motion it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Grove Hill Herald," and that the " Mo-

On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine THOS. MATLOCK, HARDY FLUKER, Chairmen. Sam'l Forwood, | Secretaries.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas. Letters to the Montgomery Mass Meeting

CAHAWBA, 15th August, 1850. Gentlemen: It would afford me great pleasure to attend the Mass Meeting to which you have specially invited me, if it could be done The meeting, and the ends in view, have my you on the important and interesting occasion. I have apprehensions of an unfavorable result

from it, growing out of a timidity incident to every momentous crisis. If the California bill nes a law, in the shape we learn it has passed the United States Senate, it is the duty of the Union. If the submits to the outrage of appropriating the whole of the territory acquired from Mexico to free soil purposes, in wanton mit to dishonor and disgrace.

The hope is extensively entertained in this

lature, that a convention of the people may be

7. That to avert these calamities, to com- with all her imperfections, and in such a way to relieve ourselves of the oppressions of

resist her laws, except through her Courts. But we have a right to socode, whenever the evil resulting from a continuance in the Union out-weight its advantages, and the tyrannies of those in power become intolerable. After the exhaustion of every preliminary step which prudence can recommend, it is the right and duty of an aggrieved State to withdraw herself from her oppressor. These preliminary remedies have long since been exhausted, and we may be put to the alternative, in a few days more, of base submission, or the maintenance of this right and will ever deny-and the duty, when freedom and equality call for its performance, no friend of the South can ever decline. If secession brings on a conflict of arms, let it come! In that day there will be many a Kossuth in the field, ani mating to noble Southron to "Strike till the last armed foe expires?"

It is my ardent desire that your deliberations may be characterised by the calmness and deliberation which becomes so solemn and so important an occasion. Every one who attends i should awaken his affection for the Union, but be firm in his resolve to break it into fragments, sooner than submit to worse than Eastern op-Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. W. GAYLE.

MOBILE, August 13, 1850.

Gentlemen: Your letter inviting me to a Mass Meeting at Montgomery, the 17th inst., held for "the free discussion of such questions as are of interest to the people of the South, and at present agitated in the legislative councils of the nation," has been received. At no period within the history of the United States, have there an unfeigned attachment—the Union, as it been so many questions involving the peace of came from the hands of our fathers—the the country and the fame and Constitution of going resolutions and other proceedings of Union of equal rights and equal privileges the Government as at the present. The South--the Union as sanctified by the many, and ern States, for several years past, have been vainly contending for a recognition from Congress of the rights of their citizens to migrate with their property to the territories, won by the the Constitution is the bond—"it is hal- blood and treasure of all the States, and held as in painful suspense, whether their claims to equality would be recognized, Senators representing Southern constituencies, have risen in their places in the Senate, and threatened to use the military arm of the Government against the people of those States, who might refuse to submit to terms or settlement which they might deem to be ignominious and disgraceful. ing vassals to the North, then it is time to the country has had time to recover from the shock produced by menaces, insolent, and if exe-

> South and that this union in the South for the sake of the Congress.
>
> It is well known that General Washington slowly consented to those measures which resulted in the overthrow of the British author ty in the colonies. When however, the Colonial question of domestic slavery was not the work Governors had resorted to an armed force, and of religious fanatics alone, but was a great pofor nothing that is not right, and will sub- of Massachusetts, he addressed a friend in these to divide the public mind and to establish parties mit to nothing that is wrong. Our rights words: "Unhappy it is to reflect, that a broth-in the Union, or our rights out of the Union." words: "Unhappy it is to reflect, that a broth-in the Union, or our rights out of the Union." words: "Unhappy it is to reflect, that a broth-and with a view to avert the evils, resulting plains of America are either to be drenched message to the legislature of Alabama, the native! But can a virtuous man hesitate in his The idea was not original with me.

ministers of peace and conciliation, and who de-

nounced internecine war and bloodshed with

message, claiming the power to use the army

I trust a voice will go forth from your discuspursuit of such counsels, at once infatuated and the means by which ambitious men could reaggression, and able to defend Southern being between the Chesapeake and Rio Grande,

In this case, the pretension is the more intollerable as a former administration recognized the claims of Texas the disputed territory, and it is but lately that the Executive Department has thought fit to question it. One cannot but feel

dismemberment of Texas. For one, I should prefer to see every soldier upon a mission so destructive of the peace of the Union, and in violation of the Constitution

of the United States. I trust, also gentlemen, that in your discusby the committee of Thirteen, and who are now eloquently and nobly contending for the rights of the Southern States in the territories, will

attract your notice. Their conduct in this great crisis places them Vanes and St. Johns, of Great Britain, and Patrick Henry, James Otis, Samuel Adams, and the Rutledges and Gadsdens, of the anti-revolu-

tionary times in this country.

Their struggle in Congress may be in vain. but while it is going on, let their hands be strengthed and their hearts fortified by the approbation of the people of those States who rights they are maintaining.

I regret that I am not able to participate with

I am, gentlemen, with respect, Your obedient servant JOHN A. CAMPBELL. Messrs. R. C. Shorter, B. F. Noble, &c. Com-

MOBILE, August 13, 1850. Gentlemen: I have received your polite in-vitation to participate, at a Mass Meeting to be held on the 17th August, in the city of Montgomery, in "the free discussion of such questions as are of interest to the people of the disregard of former concessions of right, she sub- South, and at present agitated in the legistive

councils of the nation.' honorable submission on our part, would invite and encourage further aggressions from the matter—that it takes all, as it were, from the section of the State, that your meeting will loud and my fellow citizens on that interesting occablem, lead either to a speedy dissolution of South, and gives nothing, absolutely noth-ly call upon the Governor to convene the Legisgo this pleasure. As a Southern man, alive to held as early as possible, with a view, by ordinance, to withdraw in peace from the Confederacy, if the contemplated wrong, in the admission of California, is perpetrated upon us. every thing appertaining to the interest and the original price of this beautiful and hitherto honor of the South, my sympathies will be with costly work of art. So says an Exchange.

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The Honor of the South-It is above all com-Very respectfully, Your obedient servant

Messrs, R. C. Shorter, B. F. Noble, P. H. Brittan, Wm, Faulkner, H. C. Semple, Jas. W. Pierce, Committee of Invitation.

MOBILE, August 15, 1850. Gentlemen: It is with much regret that I find it out of mo power to avail myself of your polite invitation to be present at the Mass Meeting to be held in your city on the 17th inst. It is the performance of this duty. The right, no high time for the Southern people to arouse well-informed man, free from the prejudices of from their dreams of security, and to look the education and the influences of a bad ambition, dangers that menace their constitutional rights dangers that menace their constitutional rights in the face. No man can fail to see that the administration at Washington, backed by the numerical majorities, are aiming deadly blows at the justitution of slavery. The barriers of the Constitution are assailed with fanatical violence, and the object is boildly avowed to withhold from the Southern States an equal participation in the fruits of exponents and acquisitions. pation in the fruits of conquests and acquisitions to which they contributed the principle share. To resist such arrogant assumptions is but the ordinary impulse of manhood—to submit to them is voluntary degradation. An American freeman acknowledges no master but his God
—no rule of political action but justice and the

> I have the honor to remain Your obedient servant,

T. SANFORD. Messrs. R. C. Shorter and others, Committee. Sedtiment .- In the construction of the constitutional rights, we'll cavil on the ninth part of a

Letter from ex-Gov. Bagby of Alabama. We find the following letter from this distinguished citizen of Alabama, to the committee of the Montgomery meeting, in the papers of that place. It will be seen that he covers the point, and utters the sentiments of a true Southerner and patriot, derirous of preserving the Union it possible, but honor under any contingency.

MONTGOMERY, July 30th, 1850. Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th inst. inviting me to attend a Mass meeting at Clayton, on Monday next, and have delayed answering until the present moment in the hope that I might be able to attend. Finding it impossible to do so, I can only express to you my hearty wish for success in the great cause in which you are engaged. for the maintainance of Southern rights, and the principles of the Constitution. To my mind, this question has long since assumed a definite shape. From the moment I read the report of the Committee of Thirteen, I became convinced, that there was no alternative for the South but to submit to exclusion from all the territory acquired from Mexico, or to resist. It is perfectly idle for us to be discussing the relative merit of different plans of compromise, when it is perfectly revolting as their authors were self-appointed certain to my mind that we are not to get the benefit of any compromise at all—unless, indeed, that can be called a compromise, by which one party takes all, and the other gets nothing. And it is humiliating that our adversaries, not content with depriving us of our rights, should expect to succeed in hoodwinking our understandings into the bargain. Five years ago, I said that the agitation of the

question of domestic slavery was not the work assailed, at Concord and Lexington the citizens litical movement on the part of the free States, breast, and that the once peaceful and happy from it, earnestly recommended in my annual with blood or inhabited by slaves! Sad alter- ing of a convention of the slaveholding States. Washington in that imperishable legacy, his farewell address to his countrymen, had pointed sions to the authorities at Washington, that the to it with the clearness of a sun-beam, as one of lawless, will leave to the citizens of the South, sort, in order to get possession of the powers, only the alternatives contained in the letter of of the government, and possibly to overturn our Washington. I trust that there is not a living once free and glorious institution. Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of Republicanism, and when the alternatives are thus presented, who the champion of freedom, detected the same will not adopt the choice of the Father of his country.

Whenever the Federal Government, and mighty intellects, is now matter of history. Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to those delegates from Alabama, who signed the address of the Confederacy to subdue one of its members, it is clear that the very foundations of the Union are highly convention.

Federal Government, upon such a question—a question—a question—of a disputed title to property—shall venture to employ the army and navy of the Confederacy to subdue one of its members, it is clear that the very foundations of the Union are think it best to await the termination of the th much more, when a single department of the The evil is upon us, and the question is what is versy between the North and the South, be sa tisfactorily adjusted, so much the better-if they should not, let the Southern States assemble in convention, and determine what honor, interest that the same adverse influences that have as- and equality, in the scale of existence, demand sented in Congress to the denial of the rights of at their hand. In the meantime permit me most the South to equality in the Union now operate earnestly to impress on you the necessity of a upon the Executive Department to insure the more perfect organization. Let a committee be appointed in every country to correspond with their fellow citizens in other counties and in discharged from the service, and every ship rot- other States. Let the people in the different ten at the wharves, than to see either employed Cougressional districts, reaffirm the appointment of delegates made by the legislature or make them themselves, but by all means see that their delegation is complete. Let not the invidious cry of disunionist, factionists, and alarmists, deter you from your duty to that section bile Register," "Mobile Herald and Tri-bune," Montgomery Atlas, Advertiser, and conduct of the Senators and Representatives of the Union in which your children have been State Gazette," "Southern Press," at of the Southern States, who have opposed the washington, and other papers friendly to unequal and injurious Compromise bill reported member that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If by a resolute and manly course you should avert the evils which now threaten us, you will secure to yourselves the most glo rious of all recollections, that of having saved the institutions of your country from shipwreck in the ranks of the Hamdens, Eliotts, Pyms, on the shoals of ambition and fanaticism-or failing in that, that you are determined not to surrender them without a struggle worthy the descendants of a glorious ancestry. I am your fellow citizen

A. P. BAGBY. To Messrs. Henry D. Clayton, and others.

THE MORMONS .- Dr. Mackay has written for the London Morning Cronicle, a full and interesting account of the Mormons, a large number of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country. He says that the Mormons boast of having an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold. During the last ten years, the emigration of Mormons from England has been nearly 14,000 and that during the last year amounted to 2500—chiefly farmers and mechanics of a superior class, from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland. " i he growth of Mohamedansm," Dr. Mackay says, " rapid as it was, is not to be compared with the rise and growth of Mor-

After several months of experiment, Mr. Brady, of New York, is about to establish a new and important improvement, viz: the process of taking pictures on ivery, by the aid of the daguerrectype art. By this process it is believed that miniatures can be obtained at less than half

A printer who had a quantity of matter knocked In my judgment, there is a right and a wrong and this honor, but close by volunteering the down by a rat, facetiously anathematized him as a d-d pi-rat (pirate.)